

FBI

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REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRANCE'S MITTERRAND

Sarney Discusses Debt at Dinner

PY161705 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- "Our commitment is to grow. Our main attitude has always been to denounce the economic order imposed on us. However we do not propose alternatives during negotiations," President Jose Sarney stated during the dinner he hosted last night for French President Francois Mitterrand in the Itamaraty Palace.

Sarney reiterated that Brazil will not pay its foreign debt "with misery, unemployment, or backwardness," and he reaffirmed Brazil's support for the French proposal to re-negotiate the debt without affecting our internal growth: "I am pleased to tell you this, Mr President, because you were one of the first to point out the need for a political treatment of the foreign debt."

President Sarney reiterated that economic sacrifices actually become social and political. He recalled that developing countries have no influence on the decisions affecting the international financial sector. "Our participation consists of one aspect: sacrifice, Sarney said. He stressed the need for changes in the international economic system "which has been unfair, punitive, discriminatory, and plundering toward the developing countries," he said.

President Sarney did not miss any aspect of interest to the two countries during his long speech. He spoke about their trade, by which Brazil will be able to offer industrialized goods "in competitive conditions regarding price and quality," and he added that the Franco-Brazilian project will intensify cultural, scientific, technical, and technological exchange.

Sarney announced that Brazil will support the French proposal known as the "Eureka project," which will create a civilian cooperation system mainly for research and for the industrial application of technology. He also reaffirmed Brazil's support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts for Central America and our country's rejection of South Africa's discriminatory regime.

President Sarney's speech was full of quotations from French writers who had come to Brazil or who had some influence on our country. Without forgetting his career as a writer, Sarney spoke a lot about French influence on Brazilian culture. He also thanked Mitterrand for being the first foreign president to visit the government of the new Republic.

"Destiny has allowed me to preside over a government that seeks all opinions that will help in the task of reconstructing democracy. The task is an immense one," Sarney concluded.

Mitterrand Offers No Debt Plan

PY161200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1905 GMT 15 Oct 85

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 15 Oct (EFE) -- Despite the rhetoric of Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist government has not made any concrete commitment on the foreign debt problem and economic crisis of the developing countries.

Before the Brazilian congress gathered in special session today, President Mitterrand reiterated that he supports the position of the Sarney administration, which is trying to balance commitments to foreign creditors with the need for internal development.

In the second meeting he held with the French president, Sarney announced that Brazil will adopt a more politically active attitude in the discussions on the foreign debt, because the government cannot limit itself to a passive attitude.

The French President in turn announced that he will seek flexibility from the Paris Club in its treatment of Brazil, which owes a total of \$7 billion to European banks and governments.

Mitterrand, who is making a 5-day official visit to Brazil, will travel to Colombia on 18 October, thus ending his first tour through Latin America since he came to power in 1981.

Brazilian diplomats skillfully dodged the French attempt to make Brazil France's main partner in Latin America, replacing Mexico. A high-ranking source of the Brazilian government told EFE that "we do not like that kind of policy."

Mitterrand reiterated the need to reform the international financial system, to organize the raw material market, and to respect the rules of trade, but he did not propose any concrete initiative to implement those ideas, which were first brought up at the 1982 meeting of major countries at Versailles.

The newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL said today that the greater concern is to avoid pinning much hope on Mitterrand's visit, while other sources said Brazil does not need French endorsement of its democracy.

Supports Brazil's Debt Policy

PY161339 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 16 Oct 85

[By reporter Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 15 Oct (EFE) -- The French socialist government agrees with the proposals for overcoming the underdeveloped countries' foreign debt but does not want to commit itself to any of the proposals to achieve a solution.

Speaking to the press, French President Francois Mitterrand, 69, tonight reasserted his government's understanding for the problems being faced by the indebted countries and stated that his government would be willing to promote a summit to discuss the matter if there is a chance for its success.

Mitterrand, who is making a 5-day tour through Brazil, tonight concluded his agenda in Brasilia by giving a dinner for President Jose Sarney. The French president refused to answer questions posed by the press on the proposal made by Cuban President Fidel Castro of not paying the debt and the proposal by Peruvian President Alan Garcia to only allocate 10 percent of exports to pay the debt.

Mitterrand said he agrees with the Brazilian proposal to negotiate payment with banks, international organizations and governments, along with the return of sustained national development.

Mitterrand stated that his government would be willing to sponsor a summit between the industrialized countries and the underdeveloped countries with the goal of creating a new, fair international economic order if there were a chance of its success.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

PY161630 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] The Brazilian and French Foreign Ministers, Olavo Setubal and Roland Dumas, yesterday signed an additional protocol on cinematographic cooperation. They also exchanged letters of intent to launch a French-Brazilian project in the areas of culture, science, and technology. They also signed an additional cooperation agreement in the area of immunobiology (health) by which Brazil will get French technology for testing for AIDS (HTVL-3).

The Franco-Brazilian project will begin in the second half of 1986, including over a 2-year period that can be extended, about 500 cultural, sports, scientific, and commercial events. The letter of intent says the project is aimed at letting the people of the two countries get to know each other better, shedding some light on their past and exploring new prospects for cooperation. The project's objective is also aimed at getting to know the achievements and potentials of the two countries better, and at promoting a joint evaluation of the great problems of the world.

The additional protocol of a cinematography coproduction agreement signed in 1969 establishes a special fund of the two countries for movie projects of common interest. The amount cannot exceed 20 percent of the project's value of 1.5 million francs (1.5 billion cruzeiros). The agreement is for 1 year but can be extended for successive yearly periods. A Franco-Brazilian commission made up of three representatives from each country will study the projects that are eligible for aid.

The immunobiology cooperation will mainly involve training special technicians, and the development, production, and control of vaccines and re-agent serum, in addition to other immunobiological products. Health Minister Carlos Sant'Anna said yesterday morning that Brazil is especially interested in French technology for AIDS testing.

After the meeting of the Brazilian and French presidents, the two foreign ministers also met in Itamaraty. Olavo Setubal said that because of the little time available only two issues were discussed: the foreign debt and GATT. Setubal said, however, that the meeting "was very fruitful" because Minister Dumas supported the Brazilian position. As for the debt, Brazil believes that it should be renegotiated at the political level. With regard to GATT, Brazil does not want services to be included in the agreement's regulations, in opposition to the U.S. proposal, which is supported by the majority of the developed countries.

POLITICAL, STUDENT LEADERS SUPPORT DETAINEES

PY152236 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Top leaders of the Democratic Alliance [AD], the NATIONAL Workers Command [CNT], and of student groups have staged an act of solidarity for detained union leaders which took place at the main hall of the University's Physics and Mathematics School. Present at the ceremony were Gabriel Valdes, Ricardo Lagos, and Claudio Webb, representing AD. Representing the CNT were Federico Mujica, CNT interim president, Victor Hugo Gatt, and other leaders. Several student leaders from the University of Chile were also present.

The political and labor leaders arrived at the School of Engineering after an attempt to visit the detainees at the former penitentiary. AD president Gabriel Valdes explained that they could not enter the facility.

[Begin Valdes recording] Well, we members of the AD Executive Committee have tried to enter the former penitentiary to express our solidarity with the union and other leaders being held there. The government has changed the schedule for visits, and interviews are hereby forbidden. So we were not authorized to enter the place.
[end recording]

Valdes added that they are protesting this change in schedule. Several leaders spoke at the act of solidarity rally. CNT leader Victor Bogat, Ricardo Croskey, secretary general of the Student Federation of Chile [FECH], and Juan Carlos Latorre, chairman of the metropolitan council of the Chilean College of Engineers, were the first to speak. Later, other candidates in the FECH's forthcoming elections also spoke.

VALPARAISO SUPERINTENDENCY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY170226 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The Valparaiso Superintendency has released an official communique on the events that occurred here yesterday during the so-called Day of Solidarity.

[Begin relay from Valparaiso] The 21 students who were detained during yesterday's incidents in Valparaiso have been set free, but they must be available to testify before the courts. The latest reports released by the regional superintendency state that from the list of detainees, 14 were from the Catholic University and 4 from the La Barra Institute. Two more were identified as Sergio Marcelo BEstalla Ahumada and Nelson Roberto Contador Silva, who have no jobs or professions.

The official communique released by the chief of cabinet of the regional superintendency, Commander Guillermo Toledo, also gives further details on the latest incidents, and adds that at 2315 unidentified individuals exploded a bomb on a railroad electric pole, near the Alemana station, causing the partial suspension of railroad services.

At 1535 today, unidentified individuals exploded a bomb under a Sol del Pacifico bus, license plate FK2210, owned by Fernando Benegas Villagran.

The latest report on student activities states that the eight Santa Maria University students have ended their hunger strike after 14 days. They were demanding the annulment of the rule on students' rights and duties. [end relay]

OPPOSITION REGISTERS COMPLAINT WITH SUPREME COURT

PY161346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0849 GMT 16 Oct 85

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Demonstrations were held on the day of solidarity sponsored by the opposition against the military regime. The demonstrations and the people's support were much smaller than in previous demonstrations of this type.

A small group of political and union leaders went to the Supreme Court where they were received by its president, Rafael Retamal. The opposition leaders delivered a note to Retamal saying that the arrests of Rodolfo Seguel, Manuel Bustos, and Jose Ruiz di Giorgio are unconstitutional. Retamal received the note, saying that he will submit it to the members of the Supreme Court on 17 October.

APPEALS COURT UPHOLDS TRIAL OF UNION LEADERS

PY160058 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The Santiago Court of Appeals today upheld a lower court decision ordering the trial of 10 union leaders accused of violating the state's internal security law by having called upon the people to stage a day of protest on 4 September 1985. This decision was adopted by a vote of 2 to 1, cast by the judges of the higher court, thus rejecting the appeals by the leaders who wanted the ruling by Judge Sergio Valenzuela Patino rescinded.

The following union leaders are still facing trial: Jorge Pavet, Samuel Bello, Carlos Poblete, and Luis Campos, of the education sector; Jose Ruiz de Giorgio, leader of the petroleum workers and president of the Federation of Petroleum Workers, Arturo Martinez, secretary general of the National Workers Command; Luis Figueroa and Jose Storquio Rivera, leaders of the construction workers union; and Eduardo Valencia and Mario Araneda, representatives of the Metropolitan Citizens Coordinating Board.

The individuals who have already been sentenced and are being held at the Santiago penitentiary are Rodolfo Seguel, chairman of the National Workers Command, and Manuel Bustos, vice chairman of the same organizations. They have not appealed the trial judge's ruling.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SOUTH AFRICA

PY160121 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has left for South Africa. He has been officially invited to visit that country by his South African counterpart Magnus Malan.

The Chilean Defense Ministry Public Relations Department has stated that the invitation extended by Malan was in response to the visit that the South African Armed Forces commander made to Chile last year.

During Carvajal's absence, the deputy commander in chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Julio Canesa, will act as defense minister.

'ALFARO LIVES, DAMMIT' OCCUPIES MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA170348 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0215 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Quito, 16 Oct (EFE) -- The Ecuadoran guerrilla group "Alfaro Lives, Dammit" occupied the Mexican Embassy for 40 minutes today, during which time they transmitted a telex from there to protest the break in relations between Nicaragua and Ecuador. Mexican ambassador Juan Miralles told EFE that five persons -- four men and a woman -- took over the diplomatic mission for 40 minutes while transmitting the message to various communications media.

Ecuador broke relations with Nicaragua on Friday following an exchange of harsh criticism between President Leon Febres Cordero and Daniel Ortega on matters of national politics of the two countries.

The telex, addressed to the member nations of the Contadora Group, states that the break does not correspond with the sentiments of most Ecuadorans, who are linked historically and have ideals in common with Sandino's homeland. The communique also expresses its solidarity with the Contadora efforts and salutes the creation of the support group made up of Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil. It notes that the United States has no right to intervene in the affairs of Nicaragua, as it is doing by financing and supporting the counterrevolutionary forces -- made up mostly of former Somozist guardsmen -- and the U.S. actions have already cost many valuable lives.

Despite the fact that the guerrillas were armed, the peaceful occupation did not produce any problems between them and the embassy personnel, according to the ambassador.

The group, which made its appearance 3 years ago, became known when it kidnapped and killed Ecuadoran banker Nahim Isaias, with the support of the Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19).

PRESIDENT AGAIN CRITICIZES NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

PA161945 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1757 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Quito, 16 Oct (DPA) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero today launched a new criticism against the Nicaraguan Government following the break in relations announced on Friday. President Febres today said "we will not lower our voices when we must defend our country's dignity."

"We will not lower our voices when we must put in their places those who, taking advantage of force, will only accept what they want to accept and use insult and offense to try and silence our voices of justice and truth," the Ecuadoran president said during a public meeting in Jipijapa, on the coast of Ecuador. The president added that the history of Ecuador has been one of "permanent devotion to the great endeavors for justice and emancipation."

The Ecuadoran president made these statements only days after his government decided to break off relations with Nicaragua's Sandinist regime after a harsh exchange of accusations between Febres Cordero and President Daniel Ortega. The Ecuadoran president had demanded "legitimate popular elections in Nicaragua; without sticks, clubs, or violence," to which Ortega responded by accusing Febres Cordero of being an "instrument of the United States." Febres Cordero said "this government only obeys the positions that are the dictates of the free conscience of the Ecuadoran people."

Febres Cordero also criticized the political and social sectors that have expressed their disagreement with the conservative government's decision to break relations with Nicaragua. "The faint voices that we are beginning to hear, voices of a handful of two-bit traitors sold off to the political transnationals, will be rejected by the people who do not accept betrayals or cowardice," Febres Cordero said.

Yesterday, in a communique released to the press, the administration's General Secretariat, an office of the Presidency of the Republic, described those who have criticized the break in relations as "traitors." Likewise, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran described them as "extremists."

Various center-right and leftist political sectors have criticized President Febres Cordero's government for breaking relations with the Sandinist regime, recalling that no other country, not even those countries with which serious and permanent differences exist, even border conflicts, have broken relations with Nicaragua.

ENVOY TO CUBA SUGGESTS CASTRO'S MEDIATION

PA161906 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1651 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Quito, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Manuel Araujo, Ecuadoran ambassador to Cuba, suggested to President Fidel Castro that he mediate between the Governments of Ecuador and Nicaragua, which broke off relations on Friday.

In a statement made over the telephone to a local radio station, Araujo said that Castro reportedly said that the first step toward resolving the conflict could be a withdrawal of the accusations exchanged between Presidents Leon Febres Cordero and Daniel Ortega.

The break in diplomatic relations came after Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero's request for "free elections" in Nicaragua and Ortega's response to the effect that Febres Cordero does not have the "moral authority" to speak of free elections.

According to the Ecuadoran ambassador in Cuba, the Cuban Government is "deeply concerned" about the situation. According to Araujo, the Cuban president is "one of the people with the best chance" of intervening in the search for a resolution of the crisis.

GARCIA PROMISES WAGE INCREASES IF INFLATION SLOWS

PY161530 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2336 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpts] After 90 days in government, President Alan Garcia has revealed that if the struggle against inflation is successful, then there will be salary and wage increases for the workers. Garcia stated that the wage increases will have a positive effect on the recovery of the purchasing power of the workers and, thus, in the recovery of the domestic market, something that will favor production.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, will new economic measures have to be [word indistinct]?

[Garcia] Well, for the time being there are several stages in our economic policy. First, we must curb inflation. In fact, this was achieved in August-September. To curb inflation does not mean to halt or defeat it. Inflation had to be curbed in order to begin readjusting the price-production mechanism.

[Question] [Words indistinct] value impaired already. What will happen then?

[Garcia] That is not a novelty because, as I said at the United Nations, we are a value-impaired country. We will uphold our viewpoint on making very limited payments on our foreign debt to the extent they are suitable for us. We will uphold our stand of not permitting the IMF to intervene in the national economy.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Do you feel that the presentation by Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro at the Seoul conference was worthwhile?

[Garcia] He reasserted the viewpoints the government has been announcing since 28 July. In a nutshell, our creditors and the international capitalist economic system already know that, despite all the efforts involved, Peru must initiate a process of domestic development and rationalize its limited wealth. [end recording]

SHINING PATH BLAMES POLICE FOR PRISON DEATHS

PY160240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2124 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 15 Oct (AFP) — Antonio Diaz Martinez, the ideologue of the Shining Path, charged today in Lima that the deaths of 32 guerrillas at Lima's Lurigancho prison were caused by the police, who attacked them with dogs, tear gas, incendiary bombs, numbing gases, and dynamite.

Personnel of the Republican Guard at 0730 on 4 October started the mass killing that ended 6 hours later with the incineration of the bodies, Diaz Martinez affirmed before a court that is prosecuting him for the crime of terrorism.

Diaz Martinez, who is the most important leader of the Shining Path guerrilla movement to be captured in Peru, thus belied the official explanation that the guerrilla prisoners had rebelled against prison authorities in order to prevent a search that was to be conducted after the discovery of a plan to escape from prison using outside help. The official version that the inmates immolated themselves to prevent the search is false, Diaz Martienz told the court presided over by Judge Luis Almenara, adding that the police had acted with premeditation.

The Peruvian guerrilla leader said he was at the British cellblock of the prison on the day of the massacre and that he witnessed it. He then said the guards set the corpses on fire in order to erase telltale signs. These charges were made by Diaz Martinez after the court's judge authorized him to speak. Although this court has no jurisdiction over the killing of the prisoners, the information will be conveyed to the appropriate court. This was explained by the judge after Diaz Martinez made the charges. Diaz Martinez thus confirmed a similar report made by a group of prisoners at Lurigancho in a letter sent to President Alan Garcia.

After the tragic events of 4 October, the situation in the prison became tense and violent. The inmates started a hunger strike yesterday, but lifted it 7 hours later after authorities promised to normalize the situation in the prison, speed up prosecution of pending cases, correct overcrowded conditions, and improve the food for inmates.

The Shining Path ideologue, who is an agricultural engineer, told the court that for 14 years he taught Agricultural Economics at the University of San Cristobal de Huamanga in Ayacucho, where he met the founder of Shining Path, Abimael Guzman, who is known to his followers as Comrade Gonzalo. Ayacucho, 575 Kms southeast of Lima, is the main stronghold of the Shining Path in the region of the Peruvian Andes. According to various sources, this guerrilla organization has taken the lives of more than 7,000 people in 5 years of violence.

TURN FROM WESTERN TO USSR TRADE POSSIBLE

PY101747 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian Minister of Industry, Tourism and Integration Cesar Atala announced here today that the trade relations with Socialist countries, the Soviet Union in particular, will be increased. A trade agreement with the Soviet Union will be renewed this year, he said.

Atala, who today starts a 2-week tour to Japan, India, and the Soviet Union, said a new trade agreement with the latter country is being studied. This agreement will consider increasing the Peruvian payments in kind and substantially increasing Peru-USSR trade.

At a moment when Peru is running the risk of having foreign markets closed to Peruvian exports, the minister stressed Peru's will to buy more but also to sell more.

When asked about the exact amount of the Peruvian debt with the Soviet Union, which is being paid in kind -- textile products, chickens, handicrafts, etc. -- and to what amount trade would increase, Atala replied that the numbers will be revealed after his tour because they are subject to the results of the negotiations.

SANGUINETTI ON DEMOCRACY'S NEED FOR PROSPERITY

PM170807 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Sep 85 p 10

[Interview with Uruguayan President Sanguinetti by Juan Arias in Milan; date not given]

[Excerpt] Milan -- President Julio Maria Sanguinetti expressed satisfaction as he assessed the first 6 months of his tenure, following the restoration of democracy in Uruguay: "In what is essential, the record shows the encouraging trend of a clear consolidation of the democratic institutions. The country has begun to function openly again. The institutions are operating under the respectful cooperation of the various state powers."

He also stressed the spirit of cooperation of the Uruguayan political forces, despite ideological differences, and cited, as an instance of this, the fact that representatives of the Uruguayan political parties were present in the delegation that traveled with him to the United Nations and Italy.

Question: What could be the greatest enemy currently dogging the young and still fragile Uruguayan democracy?

Answer: The still-existing limits to the economic recovery, without which, as you well know, the democracy that has been won back would not be standing. We are making super-human efforts. We have succeeded even in controlling inflation. We found it at 110 percent per year, and its destabilizing potential was worrying us on 1 March when I took office as president. At that time, Argentine inflation was galloping at 1,000 percent, and Brazil at 200 percent, and it was feared that Uruguay could follow them. We set ourselves a goal of reducing inflation to 70 percent, and we have achieved it, and it is even still falling, slowly but constantly. But our drama, as throughout Latin America, is the large foreign debt. Added to this in our case is the fall in exports.

Question: What is the main cause of this economic danger that is still looming over your country?

Answer: I will tell you plainly: Our greatest threat stems from a declared trade war in which the most industrialized areas of the world, under the pretext of protectionist plans, are constricting our market. For instance, the EC is today one of the factors with the greatest destabilizing potential. Look, just 2 weeks ago Uruguay offered to sell Brazil, its neighbor, 15,000 tons of meat. Immediately there came from the EC an offer of 50,000 tons at almost half-price. And the problem of the EC's protectionism is not just the difficulty of access; it is basically the competition created in our region.

Question: And how do you intend to tackle this problem?

Answer: Spain's entry, for instance, into the EC is an issue that worries us because in some things Spain will be a competitor with the Community, while it could be more difficult to sell our products on the Spanish market. This is why I am doing everything possible to make the Community countries realize the decisive importance their decisions could have for our economic, and hence democratic, progress, because it is clear that the democratic process can be consolidated only with economic stability in our country. For that reason we had a meeting 25 September during my visit to the United Nations, with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, at which we proposed to him the establishment of an informal consultation group of the Latin American countries with Spain to act at the level of the EC.

The aim is for us to have a working mechanism through which we can influence Community viewpoints in some way. The meeting was also attended by the presidents of Panama and Venezuela and the vice president of Bolivia. What we want is for Spain to become the interpreter of our problems within the Community, and for the latter to be able to hear Latin America's voice better through these consultations.

Question: Returning to the enemies which could be dogging your country's new democracy, what is the Army Forces' current attitude?

Answer: The atmosphere is one of complete optimism. The Army is acting with loyalty to the government, and today there are no elements that can cast shadows on the country's stability. This has been helped by the fact that the emergence from the previous situation resulted from a lengthy process of discussions, which caused an atmosphere of mutual respect, if not of understanding, to be created, which enabled democracy to be reached without major resentments.

Question: Are there trials outstanding?

Answer: There have been reports of some particular situations, which do not, however, have the scale of the Argentina situations, for instance. These situations are being processed, and we believe that in any event they will not constitute a factor which could change the basic pace of the democratic institutions. Maybe what has created the greatest problems in the political field over the past few months is the trade union agitation. After 12 years of trade union silence, it was to be expected that we would encounter an explosive atmosphere. However, I believe that the reaction has been excessive and the trade union leadership has lacked a certain degree of understanding. Nevertheless, we believe that this will come to an end and this atmosphere, let us say, of "letting off steam" -- to use a very Spanish expression -- will be transformed into a situation of greater balance and tranquility.

NO MEDIATION OF NICARAGUA CONFLICT SEEN

PY161527 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Uruguayan Government is not considering possible being a mediator between Ecuador and Nicaragua. This announcement was made a few hours ago by Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who stressed that our country is only taking care of the affairs of a friendly country in another country that is also our friend. Iglesias explained that the Uruguayan Embassy in Quito has been handling Nicaragua's affairs since the beginning of the week. Asked about the participation of Uruguayan troops in an alleged peace-keeping force between Honduras and Nicaragua, Iglesias said the Uruguayan Government has not yet made a comprehensive analysis of the subject, and the decision will depend on a package of measures the Contadora Group may adopt. Iglesias also said we are working on everything relevant to the resumption of relations between Cuba and Uruguay.

DE LA MADRID INSTALLS RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

PA112033 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] During a ceremony held yesterday at the National Museum of Anthropology and History, President Miguel de la Madrid installed the National Reconstruction Commission. De la Madrid said that the reconstruction activities have begun, but emergency is not over. He added that reconstruction means renovation, and thus its great importance. Ana Cristina Pelaez and Jaime Mendoza report:

[Begin recording] [Pelaez] At the invitation of President Miguel de la Madrid, more than 1,500 people from various parts of the country were present at the installation of the National Reconstruction Commission. Present were cabinet members, governors, representatives of the legislative and judicial branches, labor, peasant, and business leaders, students, poets, writers, artists, sportsmen, and outstanding scientists, experts, and university students from various parts of the country. Active and former politicians were also present, among them former Mexico City Mayors Ernesto Pedro Uchurtu, Alfonso Corona del Rosal, Alfonso Martinez Dominguez, Octavio Senties, and Carlos Hang Gonzalez.

[Mendoza] Before those present, President de la Madrid committed himself to assume his responsibility in face of the emergency by personally directing the reconstruction activities. He announced the creation of six committees that will assist the National Reconstruction Commission, and issued them to give him recommendations on how to expedite the normalization and improvement of public services; assist the groups affected by the quake; give preference to those with limited economic resources; establish priorities for the construction, self-construction, reconstruction and restoration of houses; modify construction norms and regulations to prevent risks; promote new working hours, routes and transportation systems; and simplify the transactions in order to establish new investments that will create jobs and encourage construction.

[Pelaez] De la Madrid said that although the reconstruction activities have begun, the emergency continues, and admitted that the government alone cannot face the problems successfully. He added that special emphasis will be made on a program to decentralize national life, which will be based on the reorganization of the federal public administration. He announced that the secretariats of state will remain in the capital.

[De la Madrid, in progress]... however, resources, offices, and, above all, facilities should be decentralized, as part of a broader process to include higher education, the industrial-economic activities, as well as commercial and financial activities. The program should take into consideration the population capacity of the various cities in the country, and should be accompanied by regional development to encourage new dynamic forces for production, employment, and well-being throughout the country. We must intensify and expedite the actions on decentralization, basic education, and health. We will promote the decentralization of public organizations and enterprises, including, when applicable, transferring the main offices.

The task we have ahead for decentralization demands that we enrich the concept of national security under its own principles, in order to prevent the inconvenient concentration of notes, files, information, and basic installations. The National Defense Secretariat and the Mexican Navy will actively participate in these tasks. We must reinforce the decentralization with all the means available to the Mexican state.

[Pelaez] President de la Madrid said that the decentralization must be carried out as soon as possible, with a minimum of expense, without causing any harm to the cities where the decentralization will occur. He asked the Finance Secretariat to assume the general economic policy under the following terms:

[De la Madrid] The resources must be basically obtained from national funds; only on a complementary and limited basis should we accept or negotiate foreign support or special credits. Its duty [finance secretariat] is to promote, receive, and mobilize the internal and external funds necessary for the reconstruction, to encourage mechanisms to facilitate credits for housing, to create savings instruments that will permit the additional mobilization of funds for reconstruction, and to create fiscal incentives that will contribute to the decentralization of the economic activity and of the population.

[Mendoza] President De la Madrid urged additional efforts in the form of work, production, investments, and foreign exchange attraction. He admitted that he will have to reassign funds for reconstruction. However, he added that it will be done under strict discipline postponing superfluous things, and giving priority to the most profitable areas or to resolve the fundamental problems. President De la Madrid enumerated nine priorities.

[De la Madrid] 1) Give aid to the victims; 2) coordinate the public and social actions related to the priorities for the construction of houses, hospitals, schools, monuments, churches, communications facilities, potable water systems, and the restoration of public services; 3) decentralize the various aspects of our national life, in the public sector, as well as in the private and social sectors, giving attention to urban balance and regional integration; 4) promote sources of credit, and devise strategies and priorities for the assignment of funds demanded by the reconstruction work; 5) formulate the necessary readjustments to the government's plans and programs, efficiently including the reconstruction tasks in the national, sectorial, and regional development policies; 6) promote and organize mobilization and social participation in the reconstruction activities; 7) promote the adequate and opportune use of international aid; 8) keep a record of the experience acquired in resolving the problems resulting from the earthquake, in order to devise preventative programs for emergency situations; 9) observe a scrupulous, efficient, and honest use of the funds.

[Pelaez] President De la Madrid stressed that he wants to continue the profound and effective dialogue he has maintained with youths, housewives, and parents after the earthquake, and that he is interested in hearing their view.

De la Madrid said that no parallel bureaucratic mechanisms are being created. He invited deputies, senators, and political parties to join the committees as observers, in order to take full advantage of the union and enormous energy shown by the Mexican people, and to witness the handling of funds.

The following are the committees installed by President de la Madrid: decentralization, finance, civil organization, social aid, international aid, and the committee for the reconstruction of the metropolitan area. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN, GUATEMALAN PRESIDENTS TO VISIT

FL160402 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Guatemalan President Oscar Mejia Victores and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will be in Mexico on Thursday and Friday to express their solidarity with their counterpart Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid for the earthquakes that occurred in September.

Nicaraguan Embassy Press Assistant Delia de la Rocha, reported that Ortega will arrive Friday morning [18 October]. Ortega will meet with De la Madrid and Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and later depart for New York to attend the 40th UN General Assembly meeting.

The Guatemalan Embassy reported that Mejia Victores will arrive Thursday [17 October], visit a few hours, and then depart for New York to attend the UN General Assembly meeting.

RULING PARTY'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED

WA152000 [Editorial Report] The "Political Fronts" column, by Humberto Aranda, published in Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish on 23 Sep 85 on page 4-A briefly notes that the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] National Executive Committee meeting "planned for 27 September has been postponed until further notice." The column reports the reasons for the postponement as "the situation being experienced by the nation's capital as a result of the earthquakes and the collaborative activities undertaken by the PRI with regard to the earthquake victims."

NORIEGA REFUSES TO COMMENT ON SPADAFORA CASE

PA162029 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 14 Oct 85 p 20

[Text] Commander in Chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces General Manuel Antonio Noriega did not answer a question by a reporter of Costa Rica's Channel 7, who asked him about the charges made by the murdered Hugo Spadafora to the effect that Noriega was involved in narcotics trafficking.

Noriega was asked the question on 11 October at the General Headquarters of the Defense Forces and merely answered: "I reject the question. If I did not speak before, I am not going to speak now."

Hugo Spadafora, the guerrilla doctor who was killed on 13 September by still unidentified persons had pointed out in articles and interviews published in local and international newspapers and in broadcasts over various stations that the top military leader of the country had close ties with individuals involved in illegal drug trafficking.

In spite of all these statements, General Noriega never explained the accusations made by the late Spadafora. Spadafora never presented formal charges and evidence on the charges he raised against the chief of the Defense Forces. However, it has been said that together with a group of lawyers, Spadafora was preparing documents to support his charges in order to present them to international courts.

COLUMNIST REFUTES DIAZ HERRERA ON PRESS FREEDOM

PA162336 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 14 Oct 85 p 4

["Note of the Day" column]

[Text] Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of staff of Panama's Defense Forces, has sent a telex to the American Society of Editors and the Committee for the Protection of Journalists and News Media of New York in which he rejects their concern about the development of repressive policies against Panamanian newspapers and journalists.

The Panamanian officer wants to sell the idea abroad that in Panama there is a climate of total social peace and public freedom that is an example for the rest of the region and the world. He states that this is the result of the constructive work carried out by the military forces. He forgets that under the reprehensible protection of the militarymen, elements who have come out of the garrisons have ransacked communications media, destroyed equipment -- as occurred recently in the case of the rotary press of LA PRENSA -- and hurt employees. Diaz Herrera also ignores the fact that "Fulo" Maynard, secretly a man in uniform, took steps to kill Lisette Cariisco and photographer Aurelio Jimenez [LA PRENSA journalist, photographer, respectively]. The officer also shows amnesia when he ignores the fact that members of his repressive body the G-2, attacked the newspaper EXTRA and confiscated 11,000 copies on Saturday, 28 September, and 8 days later seized a distribution vehicle from us, intimidating the driver, telling him to report minor damages when reporting the incident.

If the military officer were honest, he would know that journalist Tristan Solarte [pen name of Guillermo Sanchez Borbon] is hiding in a safe place, so that the regime's secret police cannot arrest him. The secret police have been sent out with photographs in hand to look for the controversial columnist of the "In a Few Words" column.

In conclusion, the threats against correspondents of EXTRA in La Chorrera and Chiriqui and telephone calls in which we are threatened with beheadings and disappearances form part of the repressive climate of the peace of the grave that Panama is experiencing, even though those who try to shut out the sun with one hand do not see it.

Del Valle on Press Freedom

PA17002 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Oct 85 pp 1, 45

[Telegram sent by President Eric Del Valle to Inter-American Press Association -- date not given]

[Text] Mr Maximo Gainza, President.

Inter-American Press Association [IAPA]

Cartagena, Colombia

When I took over as president of the Republic of Panama, I received your message concerning rumors about an alleged harassment or closing of newspapers in Panama.

On behalf of my government and its Defense Forces, I am pleased to reiterate to you that there is full freedom of the press in Panama and we have the strongest intentions of respecting it and promoting its full enforcement as a way to strengthen the democratic institutions and thereby promote peaceful communication among Panamanians.

Sincerely yours,

Eric Arturo Del Valle, President of Panama

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BOMB THREATS

PA140358 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Oct 85 p 8 A

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Government and Justice in Panama City on 12 October]

[Text] During the past few hours, this government institution has been informed that prestigious private enterprises have been receiving phone calls meant to intimidate them with bomb threats, which, fortunately, after pertinent investigations have turned out to be false.

However, due to the alarm provoked by this situation, it is clear that these actions seek to disrupt peace and economic development in the country.

These actions are part of a campaign of intimidation and thus of destabilization, which the responsible authorities will not permit. Therefore, pertinent investigations will be conducted to determine who is responsible for these negative actions.

In addition, it is every citizen's responsibility to report to the proper authorities any information they may have regarding this situation that could lead to the arrest of the responsible persons.

Panama City, 12 October 1985

TEACHERS ORDER 'ACADEMIC EMBARGO' ON GRADES

PA140006 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Oct 85 p 1

[By Flor Quintero]

[Text] The Association of Professors of the Republic of Panama announced yesterday it has ordered an "academic embargo" on the grades of all high school students in the country to counter the daily threats by Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma, particularly the threat to end the academic year ahead of schedule.

The measure means the teachers will not turn in their grade reports for the third bimester of the current academic year, which would impede formally terminating the year. The measure, however, provides that the teachers will informally report the grades to the students and guardians so they could be aware of their grades prior to beginning a new year.

The teachers' decision to impose an "embargo" is in reply to Minister Solis Palma's statements to the effect that his ministry has prepared a contingency plan that would end the current academic year at any moment if the professors continue their actions that halt activities and close down schools.

The ministry's plan calls for ending the academic year without harming the students, who would be assigned an overall grade based on the grades of the first three bimesters. The "academic embargo" would render this plan impossible, inasmuch as the ministry would only have available the grades of the first two bimesters which is not enough for concluding the academic year.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR END TO DEMONSTRATIONS

PA142003 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Oct 85 p A4

[Editorial "Political Havoc"]

[Text] Aristotle, one of the greatest Greek philosophers, once said in a phrase that has endured the centuries that "man is a political animal." It was a very profound way of describing the social anxiety born with each human being. Man's political function, positively aimed in a society, has been of great benefit to peoples and their communities. To be a politician and participating in politics is not denigrating or reproachable. In our country, due to bitter experiences, and to the constant lies and fallacies that the people have had to endure from their political leaders, a politician has often been considered as a synonym for corruption, as a leper, and has even been degraded with the term political intriguer [politiquero]. The recent developments seem to be taking place within this framework and are dragging the nation to worrisome levels of social distress.

Panamanians have not been breathing clean air for quite some time. The atmosphere seems polluted with pure poison, and we are almost choking. Unintentionally, we have been led toward an absolute political intrigue. Our nation and our flag seem to be stained with the colors of the various political parties. Our minds have been saturated with speeches lacking patriotism and positive intentions. Our streets and squares are constantly crowded with political rallies and demonstrations unquestionably slowing down and disturbing our economy. Shouting matches have replaced calm and constructive dialogue. Placards, carrying messages with violent overtones, have totally eclipsed our children's education. We have politicized Panama, and may God have mercy on us.

This week, to wit, production has come to a complete standstill. Daily demonstrations, where political honor has become part of this game with the fatherland's most sacred interests, have dramatically painted a picture of uncertainty and unrest which characterizes the nation. The government as well as the opposition have staged demonstrations which, because of their frequency, have been upsetting and worsening our weak economic situation. Where is this situation of total politicking leading us? Why are such demonstrations being staged every so often? At whom is this show of political strength aimed? What do the government sectors as well as the opposition sectors seek with these acts that increase the climate of uncertainty?

We must keep in mind that each person who goes to these demonstrations has ceased working on that day or during that period of time, and that that hurts the country's productivity. We must understand that these marches and frequent demonstrations along Central Avenue cause businesses there to close as a precautionary measure, and that hurts them a great deal. It becomes imperative for the national government and opposition leaders to mediate and ponder this political escalation, which leads to nothing positive. It becomes imperative to follow our national anthem's glorious lyrics inviting us to work without further delay. We need to work more and spend less time politicking. The course we are following will lead to irreversible misfortunes. It will be too late to try to return to our point of departure. The fatherland will never forgive us.

DEFENSE FORCES REPORTEDLY PURCHASE 60 TANKS

PA162026 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 11 Oct 85 p 20

[Text] The Latin American magazine VISION stated that Panama has signed a contract with the Argentine Military Manufacturing Company [Fabricaciones Militares Argentinas] for the purchase of 60 TAM (Medium Argentine Tanks) tanks, one of the most advanced manufactured by Argentina.

The TAM tanks are manufactured with the FRG Thyssen Hensschel. Argentina manufactures 70 percent of the TAM components and the ammunition.

The 30-ton tank, holding four men, can reach a speed of 75 km on the highway and is equipped with a Rinner 105-mm cannon and two 7.62-mm machineguns.

The Panamanian Defense Forces have also purchased \$40 million worth of weapons, of which \$10 million was spent in Russia, according to an AP report on 17 September.

EL SALVADORRIVERA Y DAMAS CONTACTS PABLO CASTILLO FRONT

PA162016 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Report by Joel Burgos]

[Text] The archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, made within the last few hours the first contact with the Pedro Pablo Castillo Command and obtained the first evidence that Ines Guadalupe Duarte and Ana Cecilia Villeda are in good health. The meeting with the kidnappers of Ines Guadalupe was held on the foot of Guazapa Hill, 35 km north of San Salvador. Speaking about the meeting, Msgr Rivera y Damas made the following exclusive statement for YSU:

[Begin recording] [Rivera y Damas] I did not go as far as [word indistinct] but closer. At Guazapa [word indistinct] what is called the lower area.

[Burgos] Monsignor, was it possible to see the kidnapped ladies?

[Rivera y Damas] I think there is something more important than seeing them. Perhaps the efforts which have been made and which have had positive results will be made public in a few hours or days.

[Burgos] Monsignor, have you thought about visiting this place again?

[Rivera y Damas] I think I am willing. Ours is an attitude of humanitarian service, and we are always ready. So if my services are required, I will go.

[Burgos] Has her father been notified about her health?

[Rivera y Damas] Yes, of course, I have a cassette with her voice and that of Ana Cecilia, who address me, greet me, and thank me for my efforts. They say there is a doctor who visits them daily [end recording]

Deems Talks 'Fruitful'

PA162324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2206 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter might be released in the next few hours or days, it was asserted today by the archbishop of San Salvador. Arturo Rivera y Damas has revealed to journalists that he met yesterday with six guerrilla leaders on the road to Suchitoto, north of this capital, accompanied by Ignacio Ellacuria, rector of the Central American University (UCA).

The prelate said the six rebel leaders represented the five groups which comprise the FMLN, and the conversation "was fruitful, so it is expected that the release could take place within coming hours or days. Rivera y Damas also met with rebel leaders last Sunday in northern Chalatenango Department with the intention of acting as mediator in 35-year-old Ines Guadalupe Duarte's kidnapping, which took place on 10 September in this capital.

Although the FMLN has not publicly claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, it has admitted to the church that it is responsible for the action; this was stated yesterday by Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador. The rebels are demanding the release of 34 FMLN members who are reportedly in prison in exchange for the release of Duarte's daughter and a fellow student who was kidnapped the same day.

Duarte held a conversation with the kidnappers over the radio 2 weeks ago and asserted that he was willing to release 22 of the guerrilla members who are still in prison. Rivera y Damas revealed today that nine rebels on the kidnappers' list are reported missing, including Yaneth Samour (Commander Filomena), who was captured with Maximina Reyes on 30 December in eastern San Miguel Department. The archbishop said the government has reported it does not know where Yaneth Samour is, and a file has been opened for each of the nine cases, which are being investigated by a special commission.

Rivera y Damas did not provide details concerning the members of the investigating commission because, he said, the government should give these details.

Negotiations 'Advancing Slowly'

PA162023 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Report by Alberto Barrera]

[Text] Despite the fact that communications between the government and the kidnappers of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran have continued, the situation has not changed since last week. This statement was made today by Salvadoran Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes. Rey Prendes, the official spokesman for the government and for President Jose Napoleon Duarte, said that the negotiations are advancing slowly.

Rey Prendes confirmed a report by the foreign press that a German political leader has been traveling between Havana, Managua, and San Salvador to negotiate the release of President Duarte's daughter. The minister added that on Monday President Duarte sent two of his sons, five grandchildren, and the wife of his son Jose Alejandro Duarte to the United States.

Regarding contacts with FMLN leaders on the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, Minister Rey Prendes said:

[Begin recording] We have been able to make contact with the FMLN. I have no exact information regarding who was contacted. According to church sources, they contacted commanders of the FMLN, and apparently one of these commanders is a high-ranking FPL [Peoples Liberation Forces] commander, Leonel Gonzalez.

As you know, and as I have read in the press, contacts have also been made through international officials. They have made these contacts outside El Salvador. I do not know who they talked to, but we believe they have talked to high-ranking leaders. I will once again insist that there is nothing definite. All the information is still very vague. There is nothing specific that would allow the government to make a decision [end recording]

Meanwhile, Minister Rey Prendes announced that he will travel to Guatemala on Wednesday with Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, Salvadoran foreign minister and vice president. They will meet there with Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, presidential candidate for the Guatemalan Christian Democracy. Minister Rey Prendes said that he was not aware of the report stating that the goal of the kidnapping was to achieve a confrontation between the government and the military sector.

ARMY SOURCES REPORT 44 KILLED IN ATTACK ON CEMFA

PA161427 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] San Miguel, 11 Oct -- Ranking military sources who have asked not to be identified said today in this city that during the guerrilla attack on the Armed Forces Military Training Center (CEMFA), on the outskirts of La Union, there was subversive infiltration, adding that military intelligence is working on the matter to clarify the situation. The source said that a wounded CEMFA soldier had said his companeros captured one of the infiltrated rebels and turned him over to their superiors. They said the majority of the "infiltrators" were killed -- "knocked down" -- by the loyal soldiers during the harsh clashes. It was also confirmed that the guerrillas wanted to take over the CEMFA installations.

Airborne troops from Military Detachment No 3 and from CEMFA, including reinforcements from the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel, helped to control the situation in the combat zone in La Union. It was said that up until yesterday afternoon the combined Army troops were fighting with the rebels, who were fleeing south toward Conchagua volcano. Others sought to escape through El Pilon Rumbo Poniente Canton. In both places, it was reported, the rebels and the Army fought all day.

The situation is under control today, with the Armed Forces controlling the entire zone. The same source confirmed that among the CEMFA troops were 44 dead, including 3 officers, and 70 wounded, including officers and noncommissioned officers.

Of the 73 wounded, they said, 51 were transferred to the San Miguel Military hospital, and 30 who were seriously wounded were sent to the San Salvador military hospital. Twenty-two very seriously wounded soldiers were taken to the capital directly from the CEMFA [Figures as published] Among the seriously wounded are Lieutenant Manuel Antonio Aviles Garcia and Cadet Mauricio Antonio Torto.

The same ranking officers said that the FMLN rebels have been very active in the past few days, and, according to intelligence observations, it is expected that in the next few days they will try to perpetrate a large-scale attack.

"In any case," they said, "the Armed Forces are on permanent alert."

Meanwhile, it has been reported that a guerrilla checkpoint at the entrance of San Francisco Cotera in Morazan was stopping vehicles yesterday when it was surprised by a patrol from Military Detachment No 4, which dislodged the guerrillas, killing one of them. One rifle and other war materiel were seized.

Venceremos Says 10 Rebels Killed

PA151556 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] We report to all the Salvadoran people that 10 companeros belonging to the units that took part in the victorious 10 October operation died in combat during that action.

LOSSES DUE TO SABOTAGE PUT AT \$170 MILLION

PA131248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1814 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran guerrillas have caused losses surpassing 493 million colones (\$170 million) through the sabotage of various economic objectives, a ranking official announced today. Planning Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said that the losses were caused between 1980 and July of this year and that this information has been obtained from various state institutions and private enterprise.

The total losses include damages caused by the rebels to the national electricity system, transportation, communications, and other infrastructures, the official said. Chavez Mena said that the Electric Light Company of El Salvador (CAESS) has reported that in the past 5 years it has suffered losses totalling 18 million colones (\$7.2 million).

During that same period, land transportation losses rose to 190 million colones (\$76 million), while damages to infrastructures such as the destruction of bridges and other installations totalled 124 million colones (\$49.6 million).

The minister said that these losses do not include indirect damages caused by the closing of work centers, the flight of capital, thwarted investments, lack of investments, and unemployment.

At the present time the FMLN is carrying out a sabotage campaign to paralyze land transportation on a nationwide level, a campaign initiated on 4 October. This is the 11th campaign this year against vehicle traffic. According to their station Radio Venceremos: "We have already caused the regime millions in losses."

It was officially reported that during the past week the rebels have damaged or destroyed more than 100 vehicles in various parts of the country.

FMLN CLAIMS AIR FORCE BOMBED REFUGEE CENTER

PA151717 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador on 0000 GMT on 14 October 1985 airs several reports on recent actions by the FMLN guerrilla units in various areas of El Salvador. The station emphasizes reports on the "dictatorship's Air Force bombing areas where many refugees were sheltered in Morazan Department." The station calls on "the local and international press, the church, and humanitarian organizations to listen attentively" to these reports on the bombings of the "civilian population and displaced peasants." Venceremos reports that the attack took place at 0800 on 13 October in La Tejera, near Perquin, where there are peasants "who are part of the 10,000 peasants displaced from Sabanita last June." The station notes that the peasants lived in tents donated by the Red Cross that "were marked by white flags," and that the "high command was well aware of this refugee center," where there are mostly women, children, and elderly people. The station adds that one elderly person and two minors have been reported killed and nine refugees wounded.

'Second Massacre' Alleged

PA151933 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Attention, much attention, this is a last-minute report on a second massacre committed by the Air Force in Morazan Department. In addition to the bombings by the Air Force in La Tejera on Sunday, 13 October, which caused several dead and wounded, we have reports that the Air Force carried out more bombings on the same day.

U.S.-made planes of the Duarte Air Force bombed El Carrizal and (Las Minas) cantons, Tierra Colorado Jurisdiction, Morazan Department. Initial reports state that the bombs dropped on the peasant housing units, which are clearly marked with white flags, killed two more children and wounded another. Nelson Benitez, 11, and Jose Maria Benitez, 7, were both killed, while Florita Benitez, 14, was wounded. The three are children of Alfonso Benitez.

This is the second massacre committed by the Air Force on Sunday, 13 October, in Morazan Department. Alfonso Benitez has lost two children, and his daughter is critically wounded. These are the military targets of the Duartist Army; this is the professionalism of the Duartist Army; these are the guerrillas that Coprefa [Press Committee of the Armed Forces] reports as dead in its reports.

In view of this situation, what does Napoleon Duarte think about the sorrow of this father, Mr Benitez, who will never again see his children, who have been murdered by the Air Force, whose commander in chief is Jose Napoleon Duarte himself? What does Duarte think about the sorrow of parents who have lost their children in the bombings on Sunday at La Tejera, El Carrizal, and (Las Minas), and [words indistinct] in Morazan Department. What does he think about the children, the elderly, the women who have been murdered or wounded by the bombs that he, Napoleon Duarte, gets from the Reagan government?

CORRECTION TO FMLN COMMUNIQUE NO 2 ON LA UNION ATTACK

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "FMLN Says U.S. Advisers Target," published in the 11 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 3:

Paragraph one, last line: ...of La Union. As envisioned in our plan, the body of non-commissioned officers, cadets, instructors, and troops became the main target of the operation in this case. (supplying indistinct passage)

Paragraph two, line one: ...by Commanders Jorge Melendez and Mario Alberto Mijango on the results... (clearing indistinct and queried names)

Paragraph five, line one: ...number of casualties caused from early morning until noon, five helicopters carried out... (supplying indistinct words and missing word)

Paragraph seven, line two: ...deteriorating the enemy's patrol mission. We have begun to carry out important operations in the capital and in the main cities, maintaining a permanent presence and activity in their suburbs. We are beginning to plan great sabotage actions and economic destabilization through national transportation bans and strikes against energy on a national level... (providing indistinct words and rewording)

Page P 4, paragraph one, line two: ...blows. This time it has not been against small- or medium-sized positions from which... (providing indistinct words)

Same paragraph, line four: ...the new tactics designed by the U.S.... (clarifying queried word)

Same paragraph, line six: ...massive, ridiculous, and senseless use of these... (providing indistinct word)

Paragraph two, line four: ...Democrats have already been left looking like imperialist blusterers, exhausted and deflated by the war... (providing indistinct words and changing "devastated" to "deflated")

Paragraph four, line one: ...clear that the internal forces are drained... (providing indistinct word)

HONDURASEPS ATTACK ON PATROL AT DUYUSUPO PROTESTED

PA170428 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0358 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Protest note from Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman -- date not given]

[Text] I address Your Excellency to protest strongly against another action by members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], who on 10 October attacked a 4th Infantry Battalion patrol detached to the sector of Duyusupo for 3 hours, from 1200 to 1500. This action is part of a continuous series of provocations by the EPS against Honduran Armed Forces, who are fulfilling their constitutional duty of safeguarding our territorial integrity.

We again urge your illustrious government to stop its continuous provocations and prove its willingness for peace once and for all at the negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group, which will hold a new meeting of plenipotentiary representatives this week.

DETAILS ON SEIZURE OF SHIPMENT TO ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA161549 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A total of 14 tons of U.S. supplies for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries was seized by Honduran Armed Forces officers at Tegucigalpa's Toncontin Airport on Thursday afternoon when a DC-6 from the United States made a surprise landing at the airport. The plane, Registry No N-375777, received permission from the control tower to land. It then taxied on the short runway to the service area for technical assistance as well as to be attended to by immigration and customs authorities.

Upon inspecting the cargo, the first thing the authorities noticed were jungle boots that had no consignee. They notified military intelligence personnel, who completed the investigation. The remainder of the shipment consisted of hospital equipment, used clothes, and medicine. The entire shipment is now at the installations of the Armed Forces Logistical Support Center.

According to reports, the plane came from the United States, and the cargo was part of the aid that the U.S. Congress approved for the groups fighting the Nicaraguan dictatorship. The DC-6 carried a crew of three. The surname of the captain is (Valentine); the surname of the copilot is Brown; and that of the flight engineer is (Knovosky). All are U.S. citizens.

The plane took off from Toncontin Airport the same day, hours after it landed, for an unknown destination.

Lopez: 'Cannot Allow' Shipments

PA161638 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1534 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Oct (DPA) -- General Walter Lopez Reyes, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, today confirmed that 14 tons of U.S. supplies for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries were confiscated in Tegucigalpa last week. The supplies include used clothing, jungle boots, medical equipment, and medicine. They were confiscated by the Honduran Army after a U.S. airplane made a surprise landing at Toncontin Airport, in Tegucigalpa, on Thursday.

According to dispatches datelined yesterday in Tegucigalpa, the airplane was chartered by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), and the cargo was sent by the U.S. Government within the framework of the "humanitarian aid" for the anti-Sandinist groups.

In statements to the press, Gen Lopez said: "We cannot allow that shipment, nor will we allow any other shipments for this purpose, because the Armed Forces are the guarantors of the Constitution and state security." The high-ranking military officer also said that "our country cannot, under any circumstances, allow this type of operation, which causes great damage to the Honduran nation."

A report on the confiscation will be sent to Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova "for him to demand reparation for this harm to the homeland," Gen Lopez said.

NICARAGUA

'STRONG PROTEST' SENT TO U.S. ON VISA DELAY

PA170237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Government today protested "illegal and arbitrary" action by U.S. authorities, who are taking their time issuing a visa to President Daniel Ortega. President Ortega is planning to go to the United Nations in the next 48 hours. Although the Foreign Ministry requested visas for Ortega and his retinue a week ago, it has not received a reply as yet.

In a strong protest note sent to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, the Sandinist government accuses the U.S. Government "of violating international agreements and of once again stepping on our country's dignity and totally disrespecting the United Nations."

After attending the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, President Ortega plans to visit eight states in the United States to which he has been invited by universities and personalities.

CONTRAS PLAN PRE-SUPERPOWER SUMMIT OFFENSIVE

PA161439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] According to statements by CIA analysts at closed-door sessions of the U.S. congressional Appropriations Committee and by officials of the Reagan administration to the U.S. media, the United States has directed CIA-financed mercenary forces to launch in the next few days a military offensive which should be felt near Managua. This is being done in order to give the United States a strong position at the summit meeting Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will hold in Geneva in November. The two leaders will discuss Central America at that meeting.

ECUADOR REPORTEDLY SEEKS CASTRO MEDIATION ON TIES

PA170208 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Ecuador is already showing interest in restoring diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, which were severed on Friday, 11 October, by Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero. Manuel Araujo Hidalgo, Ecuadoran ambassador to Cuba, has asked President Fidel Castro to mediate with the Governments of Ecuador and Nicaragua.

According to Ambassador Araujo, the Cuban Government is concerned about the situation. He also said that Castro was the most likely person to be asked to mediate a solution.

ARTICLES SUSPENDED IN STATE OF EMERGENCY OUTLINED

PA170346 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] President Daniel Ortega Saavedra announced last night the suspension -- for 1 year -- of 13 articles of the statute on Nicaraguans' rights and guarantees; however, the right to life and respect for physical, mental, and moral integrity remains in effect, among other citizens' fundamental rights.

The government's measures are aimed at preventing the counterrevolutionaries from using the legal framework to promote actions violating public order and security.

In addition, the right to asylum is guaranteed, and it is stated that no citizen should be subject to coercive measures that undermine freedom of thought or religion.

The constitutional restrictions maintain a ban against any kind of torture. Prison sentences in excess of 30 years cannot be issued against those found guilty of any type of crime.

Citizens will maintain the right to belong to political parties or other organizations, participate in the national political life, and vote for and be elected to public posts, among other rights.

Private property is not affected by the measures. Citizens may continue to enjoy themselves without fear, because this is not affected by constitutional restrictions.

The following is a literal transcription of the rights which have been suspended:

Article 8: Every person has the right to individual freedom and personal security. No one can be submitted to arbitrary arrest or imprisonment or be deprived of his freedom, except for the reasons established by law and according to legal procedure.

Consequently: 1. Arrests can only be carried out with a written request by a competent judge or the authorities which have the legal power -- except in the case of flagrante delicto.

2. Every arrested person will have the right to:

- A. Be informed and notified without delay concerning the reason for his arrest and the accusations, charges, or case against him;
- B. Be taken within 24-hours to a competent authority or be released;
- C. Be allowed a writ of habeas corpus.
- D. Be treated with the respect due a human being.
- E. Be compensated in case of an illegal arrest.

Article 11: Every suspect has the right to equal conditions concerning the following guarantees:

- A. Assumption of innocent until proven guilty.
- B. Immediate notification, in a language that he understands and in a detailed way, of the nature of and reasons for the charges against him.
- C. Trial, without delay, by a competent court. The trial must be public; however, in some exceptional cases the news media and the general public may be partially or totally excluded from the trial for moral, public order, or national security reasons.
- D. Defense guaranteed throughout the process.
- E. True and effective defense during the process, with adequate means and time for defense. If the prisoner does not appoint a lawyer, and if he is not a lawyer, defense counsel should be assigned to him immediately.
- F. If a lawyer selected cannot be located, following a public summons, a defense counsel will be assigned.
- G. Help, free of charge, from an interpreter if he does not understand or speak the language used by the court.
- H. Participation in the presentation and acceptance of any kind of evidence before the final sentence is issued.
- I. No forced self-incriminating testimony.
- J. No prison sentence until all the evidence demanded by law has been collected; sentence should be issued within 10 days after arrest.
- K. Right of appeal in accordance with the law.
- L. No trial for a crime for which he has already been condemned or released through a definite sentence.
- M. Right to a competent judge.

Article 13. Trial by jury is established for crimes which are specified by the law.

Article 15: Any person who entered Nicaraguan territory legally will have the right to circulate freely and choose his place of residence. Nicaraguans will have the right to enter and leave the country at will.

Article 18: No person will be subject to arbitrary or illegal interference in his private life, friends, home, mail, and communications, or attacks on his honor and reputation. He will have the right to be protected by the law against these interferences and attacks. In particular:

- A. Homes or other private premises are inviolable and can be entered and searched only upon a written order by a competent judge, to prevent the perpetration of or impunity from crimes, or to prevent damages to people or property, in accordance with the law.

B. Private documents and communications are inviolable. The law will specify the cases and appropriate procedures to follow to examine or confiscate private documents, accounting books, and other related documents, whenever indispensable to clarify matters presented at justice tribunals or for fiscal reasons.

Article 20: Freedom of information is one of the principles of an authentic democracy. Therefore, it cannot be subject, directly or indirectly, to the economic power of any group.

Article 21: All people have the right to freedom of expression. This right includes the freedom to seek, receive, and disseminate information and ideas in a verbal, written, printed, or artistic way -- or by another means of his choice. The exercise of these rights also includes some duties and responsibilities; consequently, they are subject to certain formalities, conditions, and restrictions established by the law. These could be deemed necessary to:

- A. Safeguard national security and integrity, public security, and the national economy.
- B. Defend public order and prevent crimes.
- C. Protect the people's health, morale, dignity, reputation, and other rights.
- D. Prevent the dissemination of confidential information or to guarantee judicial authority and impartiality.

Article 23: The right to participate in peaceful meetings is recognized. The right to demonstrate in public will be regulated by police laws.

Article 24: All types of propaganda against peace and all policies which advocate national, racial, and religious hate are hereby banned.

Article 31: Seeking to promote and protect the Nicaraguan's economic and social rights, the following are guaranteed:

- A. The right to create and promote community, neighborhood, rural, and other organizations and labor and professional associations.
- B. The right to create unions and join them, with members subject to the corresponding organizations' statutes.
- C. Unions' rights to organize national federations and confederations and the latter's right to create or join international labor organizations.
- D. The right to organize and promote labor and production cooperatives.

Article 32: The workers' right to organize a strike is recognized if exercised according to the law.

Article 50: All the people whose rights and freedoms -- as recognized in the current statute and the fundamental statute issued on 20 July 1979 -- have been violated will be able to present a writ of habeas corpus, in accordance with the law.

Ramírez Explains Measures

LD170458 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The vice president of Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez, says that the state of emergency decreed by the Sandinist government is aimed at forestalling a sabotage campaign organized by the United States:

[Begin Ramirez recording] We have received information to the effect that a member of the U.S. National Security Council said in an appearance before the U.S. Congress Security Council for Hemispheric Affairs [as heard] that the U.S. Administration's immediate plans with regard to Nicaragua are to provoke acts of terror and armed attacks in the vicinity of Managua and on the Pacific coast. [end recording]

Justice Minister Comments

PA161434 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] In the face of the policy of terror unleashed by the United States against our people with the help of its allies, who operate within certain political parties, information media, or religious institutions to destroy the revolution, our revolutionary government last night decreed the suspension throughout the national territory of the rights and guarantees established in 11 [as heard] articles of Decree No 52 of 21 August 1979. Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes, who, with the president and vice president of the Republic, met with the press, indicated that the articles that are being suspended for a period of 1 year are Nos 8, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 31, 32, and 50. Justice Minister Reyes gave details about the 11 articles that will no longer be in effect here in Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] Through this decree we have suspended a number of guarantees included in the statute on rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans. The principal rights and guarantees suspended by this decree include: habeas corpus, that is, the right to a writ for presenting the prisoner, a right of recourse given to detainees who have been, or, rather, who believe any of the procedural norms in the trial against them have been violated. The minimal procedural guarantees of suspects have also been suspended, as have been the right to free circulation throughout the country. The right to freedom of expression has also been restricted and suspended, as have been the right to meet, hold demonstrations, or strike. The right established for Nicaraguans in the statute of rights and guarantees to the privacy of communications, the postal service, and their domicile has also been suspended, as well as the guarantee of freedom of information, freedom of association, and the right to found popular, communal, or other organizations. Also suspended is the writ of protection, that is, the recourse given to citizens and companies to appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice in connection with administrative resolutions that they feel could be prejudicial to them. These are basically the principal rights and guarantees that this state of emergency suspends at this point. [end recording]

When asked by the national and foreign press whether the 1982 state of emergency is being revived here in Nicaragua, he answered:

[Begin recording] We are not going back to the initial state of emergency. Under the initial state of emergency we had suspended all the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people. Now we are not suspending all their rights and guarantees. Rather, we are suspending in a limited fashion some of the articles, or some of the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people, not all of them as was the case under Decree No 996, which was the initial one. For example, all the intrinsic rights of the individual remain in effect. International organizations and agreements say those cannot be suspended.

For instance, there is the right to life, the right to have one's physical integrity respected, the right not to be tortured, the right not to be sentenced for acts or omissions which, at the time of commission, were not considered crimes, etc. There are a number of rights which, in accordance with international agreements, in accordance with international law, cannot be suspended.

In addition to the rights that (?can) be suspended, there are a number of rights that are not being suspended. For instance, our rights and guarantees include the view that the essential purpose of the penitentiary system is to reform and socially readapt the prisoner and to seek to incorporate him into the productive process. That right remains in effect. That has not been suspended; in the past we had suspended it. Another right that has not been suspended is the guarantee established in the statute on rights and guarantees that the indicated should be kept separate from those already sentenced. That guarantee has not been suspended. The state guarantees this kind of right even in this state of emergency. [end recording]

Church Leaders Reject Decision

PA162133 Paris AFP in Spanish 2017 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Nicaraguan bishops today warned that they will "use the pulpits" to confront the new restrictions to freedom of speech decreed by the Sandinist government. The spokesman for the Managua Archdiocese, Msgr Bismark Carballo, described the suspension of rights as "an attempt to silence or corner the church."

"We fear that this law of force will be applied indiscriminately against the church and against the free spreading of the Gospel," Carballo added. However, the spokesman for the archdiocese said, should this be the case, "we will use an even more powerful media; the pulpit."

These statements were made by Msgr Carballo before foreign correspondents. He was referring to the decree issued by the government in which the freedoms of speech, information, transit, and association, among others, have been suspended for 1 year. The privacy of communications and postal service has also been suspended.

On Tuesday night, hours before the decree was issued, Sandinist security officials raided the offices of the archdiocese and confiscated the first edition of IGLESIA, a tabloid published by the Church. Msgr Carballo is the director of IGLESIA. Carballo also said that he has been "threatened with death."

Meanwhile, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, has said that the church will resort to the pulpits to spread its message. "There is no doubt that the suspension of rights is a disturbing measure, a step toward totalitarianism. However, we will preach our message from the pulpit," the Nicaraguan archbishop said.

Msgr Carballo said: "The crisis situation experienced in Nicaragua should lead to a dialogue in search of a peaceful solution and not to measures of force that make relations between the people and the government more tense."

Observers have described the government decrees as "out of proportion," especially since the activities of the political parties of the opposition had decreased in the past few months and the fact that on Monday the Defense Ministry had stated that the anti-Sandinist guerrillas are being "strategically defeated."

In contrast, the Catholic Church, led by Cardinal Obando y Bravo, has unleashed intense activity throughout the country in the past few months, calling for a dialogue between the government and the rebels. It seems the government is concerned because of the people's reaction to the message of the church, especially if one realizes that 80 percent of the Nicaraguan people are Catholic.

Opposition Leaders Score Measures

PA170418 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega's announcement last night concerning the suspension of the Nicaraguan people's civil rights has placed this country and its inhabitants in a virtual state of siege. Mankind's most elemental rights -- such as individual freedom, the right to own private property, the right to organize a strike, the right of habeas corpus, the right to meet, and the right to organize -- have been banned in Nicaragua for 1 year, as of this date. The measure also bans other rights, such as the right to have a defense against accusations and during a trial, the little freedom of expression which still existed, and the right to receive or disseminate ideas in a verbal, written, printed, or artistic way.

The establishment of a state of emergency in Nicaragua has placed the country's inhabitants -- particularly the civic, religious, and political organizations -- in an extremely critical position because any activity is against the law and their leaders can be arrested without any rights. All the political and civic organizations in Nicaragua announced various meetings for today with the intention of analyzing the new measures and deciding what actions will be adopted concerning this critical situation in which Commander Ortega has placed the country.

Various reactions have been noted among Nicaraguan opposition leaders who remain in the country. Dr Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party of Nicaragua, said the situation represents a step backward, which worsens even more the critical situation in that country. Consulted about the measures, Rivas Leiva added:

[Begin Rivas Leiva recording] The FSLN will be free to carry out all kinds of aggressions and confiscations against the business sector, which was already experiencing this before the state of emergency was decreed. Now, the FSLN will be even more free to do this. In addition, the emergency law is useless against the armed groups. It is quite obvious that those in power decreed the state of emergency to stop the armed groups. It will be useful only in the internal sector, against internal civic groups which are in Nicaragua, to curtail actions and political activities. This will influence our organizations and activities. All individual and group rights are violated, from every legal viewpoint, in such state of emergency. [end recording]

Rivas Leiva asserted that this is also proof that the Sandinists are not willing to sign or abide by the Contadora document for peace.

In addition, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, an organization which [words indistinct] an emergency meeting today to analyze the situation which has arisen in Nicaragua. Nevertheless, COSEP Vice President Ramiro Gurdian said Daniel Ortega's announcement does not change the situation at all, because many of the rights and guarantees which he said were being suspended in the country in fact have not existed in Nicaragua for quite some time now. Ramiro Gurdian added:

[Begin Gurdian recording] They claim to have suspended a certain amount of guarantees when, in fact, these had not existed in Nicaragua for some time. They suspended freedom of press; there was no freedom of press here. Consequently, many of the things which have been suspended did not really exist, generally speaking. However, we will have a meeting today at noon to analyze this carefully, and we will then be able to give a much more specific reply. However, we do not think this will affect us in an internal way, generally speaking. We think that this is perhaps mere groundwork to avoid signing the Contadora document. [end recording]

Doctor Enrique Sotelo Borgen, of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, thinks that the situation is difficult and stated the following in this regard:

[Begin Sotelo recording] Well, I think that this marks the conclusion of the civic struggle for those of us who have maintained it in this country. Unfortunately, all the activities of a civic nature, of a civilized nature so to speak, are wiped out. One cannot participate in meetings or voice an opinion, and this complete control means that you have to stay in your house and -- as the popular expression goes -- shut your mouth [chiton pipillo]. In other words, remain calm and do not open your mouth. This means that all the criticisms and opposition activities of a legal, judicial, and civic nature are completely eliminated. All we have left are situations that will lead this country into an absolutely disgraceful position, provoking bloodshed, tears, death, and God knows what else. Hopefully, this will not come to pass. [end recording]

Other sectors consulted by Impacto Newscast concurred in asserting that the Sandinist regime also wants, among other things, to prevent the large crowds which gather with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo every weekend and to prevent the Nicaraguan people from stating their opinions about the constitution under debate. Some politicians said it is ridiculous to think that a new constitution is being drafted in Nicaragua if all civic rights and guarantees have been suspended.

TINOCO COMMENTS ON UPCOMING CONTADORA TALKS

PA162242 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 16 Oct (AFP) -- According to official sources, Nicaragua fears that the signing of a document for peace and cooperation in Central America may be hampered by the "opposition" of Honduras and El Salvador to a Contadora Group proposal to regulate and subsequently ban joint military maneuvers in the area.

"We are concerned because we could be on the verge of a second rejection preventing the signing of the document, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco told AFP before leaving for Panama, where the second round of talks on the subject will continue.

Tinoco said that during the negotiations held with the participation of area plenipotentiaries on Contadora Island last weekend [as received], Honduras and El Salvador objected to the proposals made by the peace-seeking group comprised of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama regarding the regulation and subsequent elimination of military exercises in Central America.

Tinoco added that Honduras and El Salvador also objected to the proposal that the regulations concerning the military exercises in the region be implemented immediately after the signing of the document, and rejected the concept of a "reasonable balance" of military forces for the countries in the area, by which the size of the forces would be determined according to each country's security and defense requirements.

"They insist on the need to establish a mechanical [Qmecanico] balance," he said.

In addition, they insist that the agreements should not be implemented until they are ratified by the legislatures in each Central American country, he added. The allegations of these two countries -- which according to Tinoco respond to U.S. interests -- "are contrary to the Contadora Group's basic concepts."

According to the agenda established by the Contadora Group, the topics to be discussed are the military maneuvers, the arms race, and verification and control. However, Tinoco said: "It would not be surprising if they again try to introduce the subject of reconciliation, which is a closed matter."

Nevertheless, Tinoco said that with the resumption of the talks in Panama this week, Nicaragua will insist on the need to incorporate two articles: one regarding a ban on the transport and stationing of extraregional troops on Central American territory and another one to prevent unilateral decision to carry out military exercises in the region.

"Although the joint maneuvers may be banned this does not prevent a superpower such as the United States from unilaterally deciding to carry out these exercises; thus, the need to adopt measures in this respect," Tinoco concluded.

CGTI OFFICIAL ARRESTED BY STATE SECURITY

PA162130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The General Confederation of Independent Workers, CGTI, reported today the arrest of Alejandro Solorzano, CGTI International Affairs secretary, who was on a hunger strike demanding better wages.

According to the report, Solorzano was arrested on Tuesday by the State Security, secret police, at the CGTI headquarters, where he had begun the hunger strike the day before.

The CGTI, like the rest of the parties opposed to Sandinism, is against a legislative bill which establishes the payment of a 13th month bonus only to the first 10 of the 28 categories in the country's wage scale.

Solorzano's arrest took place a few hours before the Sandinist government suspended, among other things, freedoms of expression, movement, and the holding of meetings in order "to prevent internal forces from supporting the destabilizing plans promoted by the Reagan administration."

Borge Confirms Arrest

PA170245 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution, said that Alejandro Solorzano is still under arrest and that his case is being handled in accordance with the law.

Commander Borge said that Solorzano's case will be taken to court, and although he did not specify the charges against Solorzano, he said that he committed actions contrary to the methods used in a revolutionary country.

When asked about the case of the priest Bismark Carballo, Borge said that Carballo, director of Radio Catolica, tried to publish an extremely politicized magazine against the Interior Ministry, against the defense of the revolution, against the patriotic military service, and against the [revolutionary] process, without meeting the legal requisits.

TROOPS STOP CARDINAL FROM ENTERING OFFICE

PA170300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0120 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Managua -- Sandinist troops guarding a Catholic Church office that had been occupied by the government prevented Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo from entering the place, a bulletin issued by the Archbishopric in Managua reported today.

The Catholic Curia reported that yesterday heavily armed military men broke into the church's offices located in the Altagracia neighborhood in Managua, which were formerly the Apostolic Nunciature's main office.

The bulletin added that the personnel were forced to leave the office by the military men, who threatened them with their weapons, after they had been photographed. They were asked to leave the area, but were not allowed to take their cars with them.

CORRECTION TO ORTEGA ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEASURES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Daniel Ortega Announces State of Emergency", published in the 16 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 8:

Make subslug read: [Speech by President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra; place and date not given -- live or recorded] (deleting "broadcast in progress")

Paragraph one, line one: [Text] The U.S. Government (deleting ellipses)

Page p 9, paragraph two, line six: ...workers through the Workers' Supply Centers (CAT) and other state... (changing "rural" to "workers" and correcting acronym)

COMMENTARY VIEWS MIDEAST, ACHILLE LAURO INCIDENT

PA161835 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 85

['World Events' commentary by Elena Nunez]

[Text] One of the regions of the world facing the hottest and most dangerous conflicts is the Middle East. The Middle East situation, which is already complicated because of the Iran-Iraq War, Lebanese civil strife, the Palestinian problem, and Israel's aggressive policies, is now facing new difficulties that further aggravate the situation.

The bloody war in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, which lasted almost 3 weeks and took the lives of 500 people, introduced another element of discord into the country's political crisis and diverted attention from the confrontations in Beirut, which are the core of the Lebanese puzzle because of their complexity and duration. However, following the ceasefire in Tripoli, secured following the Damascus agreements, artillery duels were renewed in Beirut along the Green Line that divides the city in two sectors.

It would be very difficult of the formulas that put an end to the Tripoli fighting -- which included the entry of Syrian troops into the city and removing the heavy and medium weapons from the fighters -- to have the same success in Beirut.

In Beirut, the confrontations have deeper roots and go back to the centennial-long division of the country into religious sects. The government's religious structure -- for the elimination of which the Muslims and progressive forces are struggling -- represents the biggest obstacle in the foreseen peace negotiations that are necessary to put an end to more than 10 years of war.

In the midst of this war, there is still no report on the fate of Soviet citizens kidnapped in Beirut at the end of September by the Islamic Liberation Organization [as heard], an extremist [word indistinct] organization that demanded Soviet intervention in the siege of Tripoli in exchange for the liberation of the hostages. However, in spite of the fact that the attack on that city has definitely ended, the three Soviet diplomats are still in the hands of their kidnappers.

In the meantime, the Middle East was being rocked by the brutal Zionist bombing of the general headquarters of the PLO in Tunisia. The eternal ally of Israel, the United States, challenged world public opinion and justified the aggression on Tunisian territory. Although the United States abstained at the UN Security Council on the vote to condemn the Israeli attack, its intention to smooth its relations with the Arab countries was not very successful, especially after the recent U.S. fighters' interception of the Egyptian plane which was taking to Tunisia the members of the Palestinian commando unit that seized the Italian ship Achille Lauro a few days ago.

This operation, which the White House termed as a big military success, but which has been strongly condemned by the Cairo authorities, has not been applauded by Washington's Western allies, who realize that the United States, in its supposed crusade against terrorism, exercises, like Israel, state terrorism. U.S. backing for Tel Aviv and U.S. arrogance in the area have placed the U.S. Government in a thorny situation with Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, among other countries with which Reagan maintains good relations.

The aggressive policy of Tel Aviv and the support of the United States for its destabilizing activities in the area have led the weak peace process, which King Husayn of Jordan had been promoting, to a dead end.

At this moment, the UN Security Council is discussing the grave Middle East situation, and emphasis is being placed on recommending the convoking of an international peace conference on that region. To date it has not been possible to hold this conference because of the intransigence of the United States and Israel, who are trying to push every pacifying measure into a crisis. The government of Shimon Peres and his methods of repression, aggression, genocide, and occupation are the reason for the spiral of violence now rocking the Middle East.

CASTRO ATTENDS HYGIENE, EPIDEMIOLOGY CONGRESS

FL162040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Thunderous applause made the plenary hall of the Palace of Conventions tremble when the more than 1,500 national and foreign delegates from Latin America, Europe, and Asia participating in the Second National Hygiene and Epidemiology Congress became aware of the presence of the President of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The subjects under discussion were Cuban experience with community physicians, and the people's participation in health protection programs, both of which were the result of Comrade Fidel's inspired initiative. Following his detailed discussion of the creation, experience and future of the family doctor and his great value for preventive health measures in the community, Fidel said:

[Begin Castro recording] Another question that we asked ourselves is: does the fact that all Cuba is covered by the family doctors program mean by chance that we are going to need many more hospital beds because more disease is going to be discovered? What has been one of our most pleasant surprises? The discovery that the number of hospital beds needed is decreasing. This is incredible, as the comrade explained. There are many persons who do not need to be incarcerated in a hospital; do not forget there are a lot of patients who are afraid to go to the doctor because they may be ordered to the hospital and so have to leave home. This program makes it possible for many patients to receive attention at home instead of at the hospital. There are many who need to have their blood pressure taken every day, and they are hospitalized to make it possible to do so, or because they require a certain injection or what-have-you. What does this mean?

We used to talk of the number of hospital beds, whether the country had five per 1,000 inhabitants, or four, or seven, etc., whether such and such a country has 10 million inhabitants and 50,000-odd hospital beds. There have been such revolutionary changes in the concept of medical attention that we can say that the entire country is like a hospital, and that all the country's beds are hospital beds. [laughter] What a concept! [applause] All the beds in the country! [end recording]

Another moment of great anticipation took place when the Brazilian delegate asked Commander in Chief Fidel Castro: [Begin recording] [Unidentified delegate from Brazil] I would like Commander Fidel to say what he can suggest for a country like Brazil. What can be done so one can have hope [laughter] of having in Brazil a light at the end of the tunnel because we cannot hope to have what you have in Cuba. Thank you.

[Castro] I believe someone told me you are specializing in matters related to AIDS. Is this true? It is a disease. There are serious social ills out there that also require specialists to make a diagnosis and indicate treatment. [applause]

Malnutrition in the Third World is induced by the unfair exchange, the exploitation of which we are victims; they pay us low prices for our products and charge us high prices for all theirs, they try to export their model for society with the crazy idea that everyone, every family should have an automobile. I ask whether China can adopt this model for society. Can India, with more than 700 million inhabitants adopt a model for society in which each family has an automobile? [applause] [words indistinct] agree with you that that disease is worse than the one you are specializing in. That disease really kills off people. Cancer kills so many, AIDS kills so many. How many is AIDS killing in comparison with the tens of millions of children and adults that die each year from malnutrition and disease, from what the WHO calls curable diseases? The system does not provide the physician with the mentality required to solve the people's problems, to work in the country, to work with the poor. Unfortunately, the system deforms physicians and the remedy is surgical. [laughter] Surgical! [applause] [end recording]

Among the subjects to be discussed this afternoon at the working sessions of the Second National Hygiene and Epidemiology Congress being held at the Palace of Conventions are: the principal characteristics of infections [words indistinct], epidemiological control in work centers with inadequate vaccination systems, and epidemiological studies on malaria.

Remarks to Delegates Reported

FL161920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has spoken at length at the National Hygiene and Epidemiology Congress on the possibilities of the development of preventive medicine by the Ministry of Public Health beginning with the introduction of the family doctor. He said that we are going to use this enormous army to fight to achieve a higher degree of health. On revolution day, he explained that this plan began with 10 recently graduated medical doctors located in a polyclinic in Lawton, Havana, saying that the experience obtained helped further the family doctor program and its extension to mountainous areas, cooperatives, farms, and schools.

He said that by 1987 all areas of the Sierra Maestra would have family doctors, and that by next year 1,500 doctors will join the program. Fidel calculated that by the year 2000 Cuba will have 65,000 physicians, of which 5,000 will work in the country, 30,000 in hospitals and polyclinics, 20,000 in the community, and about 5,000 in schools, factories, and work centers. Working alongside the 20,000 physicians Fidel mentioned as attending families directly in the coming century will be 20,000 nurses.

The president of the Councils of State and Ministers said that 30,000 of those professional health personnel will be women, who under our system are incorporated actively into society while women in other countries are unemployed. Because of our sense of honor, dignity, and professional pride, today we can show to those who tried to destroy us health levels comparable only to those of highly industrialized nations, he added.

The chief of the revolution insisted that in our country there are no programs to reduce medical costs but rather programs to raise the quality of health of the people. In another part of his remarks, Fidel referred to the exodus of physicians promoted by the United States at the beginning of the revolution and to the need for the mass training of physicians to cover our health needs.

Speaks on Family Doctors

FL160323 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Remarks made by President Fidel Castro at second national hygiene and epidemiology congress held in Havana's Palace of Conventions, 15 October -- recorded]

[Text] When we have 40,000 health workers, as they would be called, in this activity, we would be spending, with current salaries, and we will have this in the year 2000 or before [does not finish sentence] I calculate that in 12 or 14 years we will have 20,000. From 1988, we will be graduating 3,000 doctors a year. From 1991 we will be graduating 3,500. In 15 years, between the years 1985 and 2000, we will graduate 50,000 doctors. See if we can do this or not. Not only can we do this, but we will also loan some services. Around 170 million pesos [does not finish sentence].

I tell you the following: a single beer factory, one beer factory [does not finish sentence]. The population lives to consume it and it is expensive. Milk is cheap and beer is expensive. [laughter] Cigars are very expensive because only by apostolic preaching will we reduce smoking. [laughter] With one beer factory, its income [words indistinct] 40,000 workers, in a socialist economy. In a capitalistic economy the factory owner earns money to go to New York, California; I do not know where. Here, no one can take a cent. It stays here. The people drink beer, hopefully not much, but one in the afternoon. I think that many of you have had some. [laughter] It will not be very harmful. The more illustrious specialists say that as long as you do not exceed 80 cubic cm of alcohol a day, it can even be healthy, that is in very [stresses the word very] small amounts. [laughter] I have not heard the same said about smoking.

We know how money is distributed and how money is collected. We know how to distribute the wealth and to make it as just as possible. [words indistinct] total because the communist society has not yet arrived, in addition, that it reach everyone. The wealth the country produces has to be like oxygen. It has to reach everyone. Through these programs we achieve this. If this means increasing this plan, this concept of the family doctor, it means increasing costs that will be incurred considering the current income and assuming all of them will be specialists.

They start out as doctors. They can begin specializing the first year. There are nine specialties that have developed in our country. General and internal medicine have their programs. It is strong in obstetrics, pediatrics, podiatry, internal medicine, some hygienic elements, psychiatry, and others.

If our health costs increase as education increases, I will tell you: education costs are 1.6 billion [currency not specified], almost triple that of health costs. Of the social services what I value the most is health. That is number one. It costs almost a third of education. It costs less than defense, even though defense costs less than education in our country despite the fact that we feel obligated to have an enormous defense for obvious reasons. If they want to strangle us, squash us, or make mincemeat out of us, we have to try and defend ourselves. Do you understand? [applause]

COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT OPENS TO APARTHEID DISPUTE

HK170540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0519 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 17 (AFP) -- Commonwealth battlelines over South Africa were drawn within minutes of the opening here of the heads of government meeting when Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi called for "comprehensive and mandatory" sanctions against Pretoria. Six of the seven opening speeches called for sanctions as British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who resolutely opposes economic measures against South Africa, listened impassively. With the gulf between Britain and most of its Commonwealth partners now apparently greater than ever, the next six days will require all the "traditional chemistry" it is claimed surrounds these get-togethers if a compromise is to be reached.

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Gandhi today kick off the political debate as the Commonwealth gets to work in earnest behind closed doors. The role of mediator in what could be one of the most serious challenges to face the Commonwealth in years has fallen to the old-guard members, Australia and Canada, whose officials said their aim was to "build bridges, not blow them up".

Mr Gandhi's speech to the formal opening session urged his 46 Commonwealth partners present not to delay a sanctions decision any longer. "Let not the Commonwealth be charged with cowardice in action and bravery in words," he said.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad was scathing about past Commonwealth inaction and said sanctions which could help destroy a "despicable policy like apartheid...must be applied by those who can hurt most, the countries with the biggest economic clout" -- a clear reference to Britain, Pretoria's biggest trading partner.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in his opening speech that the Commonwealth had a "moral responsibility" to act and endorse U.N. calls for mandatory sanctions. He was one of several southern African "Frontline" leaders to receive a letter from Mrs Thatcher only a week ago restating Britain's opposition to sanctions on grounds that they would do more harm than good.

Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling said his new role as conference chairman would be to help leaders plot their way through a "minefield of explosive charges." Most delegation leaders pin their hopes on some kind of compromise over South Africa being worked out, possibly during a private weekend retreat in Lyford Cay, a luxury resort some 20 miles from here. An Australia plan calls for a Commonwealth group of "wise men" to be set up to look at ways of speeding up the process of dismantling apartheid in a dialogue with all parties concerned. A graduated series of measures could be taken if reforms were not forthcoming. But with the call for mandatory sanctions now out in the open negotiating room is at a premium.

The opening session, which included speeches by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, also outlined the other issues which the Commonwealth leaders will be tackling, including international terrorism and the debt crisis confronting developing nations.

Sir Lynden himself raised the question of drug trafficking -- an issue which Malaysia is anxious should get a broader hearing. He recognised Bahamas' strategic position on the United States-South American drug trafficking highway but blamed lack of financial resources for being unable to tackle the problem adequately.

The opening day was rounded off by a banquet aboard the royal yacht Britannia, anchored in Nassau harbour, and hosted by queen Elizabeth II as head of the Commonwealth.

Sanctions Urged for S. Africa

PA170450 Paris AFP in English 0406 GMT 17 Oct 85

[By Michael Lewis; quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 17 (AFP) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi urged the Commonwealth conference here Wednesday to demand "comprehensive and mandatory" sanctions against South Africa. He told the biggest-ever assembly of Commonwealth countries -- 46 heads of government or their representatives -- that the issue "cannot be deferred. "Let not the Commonwealth be charged with cowardice in action and bravery in words!" he said, amid applause. Mr. Gandhi's call came in his opening statement to the conference and made it clear that South Africa was to be the big political issue of this 25th Commonwealth gathering. It also indicated that difficult negotiations lay ahead if some kind of compromise was to be reached between his demand for mandatory sanctions and Britain's total opposition to such a (?move).

In his speech Wednesday Mr. Gandhi said Pretoria was waging war against the people of South Africa and using "every brutal weapon; [words indistinct]. He also called for the release of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and asked "how long will we allow that great exemplar [word indistinct] to be held in chains." He accused countries which claimed to be "champions of human rights" of colluding with racism.

Mr. Gandhi's calls for sanctions were echoed by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad who was outspokenly critical of the Commonwealth and its achievements. He said it had not lived up to the faith newly-independent countries had placed in it. He called for countries with the biggest economic clout -- Britain is South Africa's largest trading partner -- to apply the sanctions. Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said "We are all agreed on the moral bankruptcy of apartheid. We must now seek a new international life." Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said the United Nations General Assembly had already decided on a position of economic sanctions against South Africa, and he called for the "unequivocal and collective voice of the Commonwealth" in support of this U.N. stand. He said the Commonwealth had a joint responsibility to bring about the end of apartheid.

The meeting was officially opened by host Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling who called for the conference to agree on a collective stand over South Africa. He stressed the need for urgent negotiations in the present crisis, "failing that those who seek to make a peaceful solution impossible may have in the process made a violent revolution inevitable."

A record total of 46 countries -- 41 represented by their heads of government -- are attending the seven-day meeting.

Hawke Denounces Pretoria

BK170213 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has said the world is growing increasingly impatient with the government of South Africa. He was speaking at the opening of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas. The Australian prime minister was among a number of Commonwealth leaders to denounce the South African Government. Britain is expected to come under strong pressure to accept calls for economic sanctions against South Africa -- expected to be the main theme of the talks being attended by the heads of more than 40 Commonwealth countries.